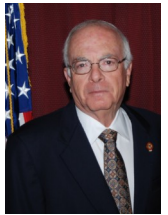


Maj. Gen. John W. Peabody
President-nominee
Corps of Engineers
Vicksburg, Miss.



Honorable Sam E. Angel
Civilian
Lake Village, Ark.



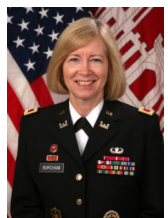
Honorable R. D. James
Civilian/Civil Engineer
New Madrid, Mo.



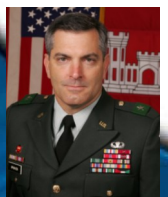
Honorable Wm. Clifford Smith
Civilian/Civil Engineer
Houma, La.



Rear Adm. Jonathan W. Bailey
National Oceanic and
Atmospheric Administration
Silver Spring, Md.



Brig. Gen. Margaret W. Burcham
Corps of Engineers
Cincinnati, Ohio



Brig. Gen. John R. McMahon
Corps of Engineers
Portland, Ore.



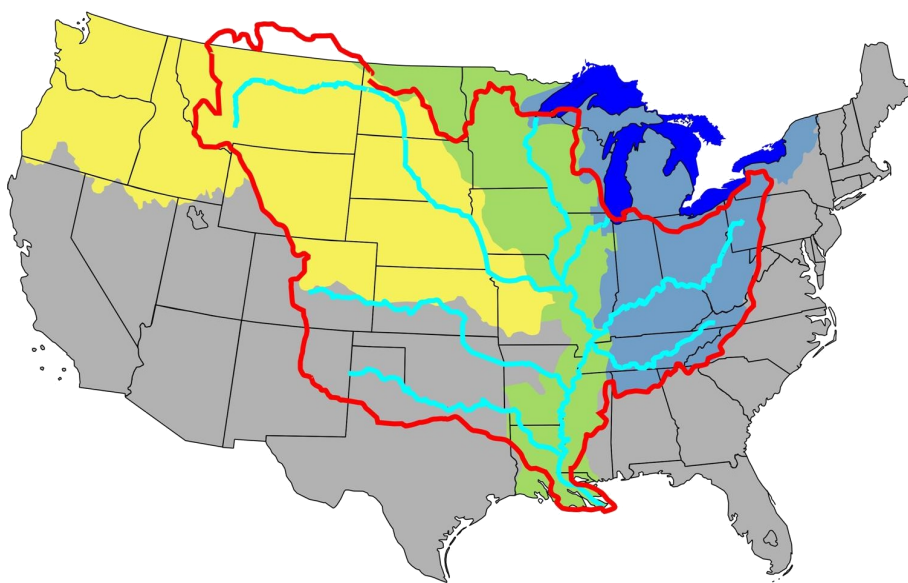
MISSISSIPPI RIVER COMMISSION

*LISTENING, INSPECTING, PARTNERING,
AND ENGINEERING SINCE 1879*

MISSION

The mission of the Mississippi River Commission is to provide water resources engineering direction and policy advice to the Administration, Congress and the Army in a drainage basin that comprises 41% of the United States and parts of two Canadian provinces in an effort to lead sustainable management and development of water and related resources for the nation's benefit and the people's well-being.

The Commission president also serves as commanding officer of the Mississippi Valley Division. The other two Corps of Engineers members serve as commanding officers of the Northwestern Division and the Great Lakes and Ohio River Division, bringing representation from the Corps of Engineers in the nation's three largest watersheds—the Mississippi, Missouri and Ohio rivers—to the Commission.



STRUCTURE

The Mississippi River Commission consists of three U. S. Army Corps of Engineers officers, one member of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (formerly the Coast and Geodetic Survey) and three civilians, two of whom must be civil engineers.

Each member is nominated by the United States President and confirmed by the Senate. The membership on the Commission captures and combines the expertise from two pools of the world's most renowned and innovative engineering talent—the United States federal government and the United States private sector.

HISTORY

Congress established the Mississippi River Commission on June 28, 1879, with the mission to develop plans to improve the condition of the river, foster navigation, promote commerce and prevent destructive floods—perhaps the most difficult and complex engineering problem ever undertaken by the federal government up to that time.

In addition to its responsibilities for overseeing the improvement of the Mississippi River, the Commission gave Mississippi Valley interests a greater voice in shaping federal policy—a tradition that continues to this day.

In fact, the practice of addressing issues and concerns through the formal public hearing process, so critical in the federal government's civil works mission today, began in the Mississippi Valley in 1879 with the creation of the Mississippi River Commission.

A long-standing practice of the Mississippi River Commission is to listen to the concerns confronting the private, local, state and federal agencies charged with improving and managing the indispensable resources of the Mississippi River; to inspect the challenges posed by such a vast, powerful and living watershed; and to forge sustainable partnerships to overcome those challenges for the betterment of the nation.



Since 1879, the seven member Presidentially appointed Mississippi River Commission has developed and matured plans for the general improvement of the Mississippi River from the Head of Passes to the Headwaters. The Commission brings critical engineering representation to the drainage basin, which impacts 41% of the United States and includes 1.25 million square miles, more than 250 tributaries, 31 states and 2 Canadian provinces.



*Public meetings, then . . .
and now*

CONTINUED SUCCESSFUL EXECUTION

In its current capacity, the Mississippi River Commission is charged with prosecuting the comprehensive river management program known as the Mississippi River and Tributaries project.





prising the watershed directly impacts the operations and decisions of the MRC in prosecuting the MR&T project. In 1997, the Commission extended the outreach of its time-tested process of listening, inspecting, partnering and engineering by meeting face-to-face with stakeholders, federal agencies, non-governmental organizations and local Corps offices in the upper Mississippi, Missouri, Ohio, Illinois, Arkansas and Red river basins to better understand the concerns, issues and impacts on the watershed as a whole.



This project, which incorporates a variety of engineering techniques to improve navigation, reduce flood damages and enhance the environment, is arguably the most successful civil works project ever undertaken.

Since the initiation of the project in 1928, the nation has invested a total of \$13.9 billion, with damages prevented reaching \$478.3 billion following the 2011 flood. This amounts to a 34 to 1 return for every dollar invested.

The remaining work to be completed will have an estimated 45 to 1 return on investment.



A NEW DAY

The Mississippi River is a dynamic force that requires constant vigilance. Since its inception, the Mississippi River Commission has initiated tremendous advances in hydraulic engineering and in the design and construction of regulating works, levees, and bank revetment; but its work is far from over.

The MRC is focused on watershed priorities. The management of the major sub-basins com-

Since 1997 the Commission has reviewed and inspected the watersheds along the upper Mississippi, the Ohio (2005 & 2011), the Missouri (2007), the Illinois (2009) and the Arkansas-White (2010) rivers. These reviews aid the Commission in its attempt to garner broad support for a working 200-year vision—an intergenerational commitment—for the world's 3rd largest watershed - America's watershed.